

# HUN

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governors. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick; *Pope.*

Why not when I am splenetic? *Pope.*

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of every thing else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logic.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,  
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue. *Milt.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is situated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of savage prospects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made use of so much art as is necessary to regulate nature. *Addison's Guardian.*

HUMP. *n. f.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See *BUMP*.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by succeeding matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *bump* fell. *Tatler, No. 74.*

HUMPBAC. *n. f.* [*bump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *bumpback* and very high nose. *Tatler.*

HUMPBACED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hunch*, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Hucker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,  
And wander'd in thy limbs: to thy own kind  
Make love, if thou canst find it in the world. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBACKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His person deformed to the highest degree, flat-nosed, and *bunchbacked*. *L'Estrange.*

But I more fear Creon!

To take that *bunchback'd* monster in my arms,  
Th' excrecence of a man. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

The second daughter was peevish, haggard, pale, with fauceryes, a sharp nose, and *bunchbacked*. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*

HUNDRED. *adj.* [*humb*, *humbet*, Saxon; *benderd*, Dutch.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

A base, proud, three suited, *hundred* pound, filthy, worsted flocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A *hundred* altars in her temple smoke,  
A thousand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd. En.*

Many thousands had seen the transactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thousands received an account of them from the mouths of those who were eye-witnesses. *Addison.*

HUNDRED. *n. f.*

1. A company or body consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers. *Arbutnot.*

2. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]

Imposits upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket usually sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayw.*

HUNDRETH. *adj.* [*hundred*, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We shall not need to use the *hundredth* part of that time, which themselves bestow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I see no reason why the increase of density should stop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

HUNG. The preterite and part. pass. of *hang*.

A wife so *hung* with virtues, such a freight,  
What mortal shoulders can support! *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HUNGER. *n. f.* [*hunger*, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw up so close as to rub against each other, so as to make that sensation: but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too flaccid

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to corrugate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach; and this is occasioned by the attrition of the coats of the stomach against each other.

Thou shalt serve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirst. *Deutr. xxviii. 48.*

The sub-acid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the stomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call *hunger*. *Greav.*

Something viscous, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of *hunger*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

To HUNGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,  
As if they *hungred* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To desire with great eagerness.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,  
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours,  
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,  
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!  
Stay but a little. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

My more having, would be as a sauce  
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I content me,  
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,  
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed  
Me *hungring* more to do my father's will. *Milton's P. Lof.*

HUNGERBIT. *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or weak.

HUNGERBITTEN. *adj.* ended with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side. *Job xviii. 12.*

Thyself  
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;  
Lost in a desert here, and *hungerbitten*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

HUNGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His beard  
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ake  
His lips as he was drinking. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*

HUNGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my longings, and I feed  
Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak. Timon of Alben.*

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;  
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,  
They belch us. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

HUNGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *starved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe  
Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind,  
Or lambs pursu'd by *hungerstarved* wolves. *Shakef. H. VI.*

O'erake me, if thou canst; I scorn thy strength:  
Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men. *Shakef. H. VI.*

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,  
Th' *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,  
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HUNGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural History.*

HUNGRI. *adv.* [from *hunger*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,  
Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;  
When on harsh acorns *hungri*ly they fed,  
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden's Juven.*

HUNGRI. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his *hungry* cannibals  
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakef. Jul. Caesar.*

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In rusty grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To this great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the moist *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*

HUNKS. *n. f.* [*hanskur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. *L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunk*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a close *hunk*, worth money. *Addison's Spectator.*

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To HUNT. *v. a.* [*huntian*, Saxon, from *humb*, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,  
While the beast liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shak. H. V.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job xxxviii. 39.*

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pf. cxi.*

The heart strikes five hundred fort of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that faint would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from the principles it is pretended to be built upon: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison's Spectator.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*,  
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Esfau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen. xxvii. 5.*

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd  
By fov'reign pow'r, her company disdain'd,  
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakef.*

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;  
And by the happy hollow of a tree,  
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

HUNTER. *n. f.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,  
First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace,  
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milt. Par. Lof.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,  
Glutting his father's eyes with guileless gore. *Dryden's En.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison on Italy.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chase began,  
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file  
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,  
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

HUNTINGHORN. *n. f.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whist a boy, Jack ran from school,  
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HUNTRESS. *n. f.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chase.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey  
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,  
Thy *hunter's* name, that my full life doth sway. *Shakef.*

Shall I call  
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,  
To testify the arms of chastity?  
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste.  
Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,  
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;  
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broom.*

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntress*, after weary chase,

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Seeing the game escape from him away,  
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,  
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:  
What *huntman* of our feeble race,  
Or dogs, dare such a monster chase? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntman*, that managed the chase, than to the master. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

HUNTSMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *huntman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day  
Give th' art of rhiming, *huntman'ship*, or play. *Donne.*

HURDLE. *n. f.* [*hpytel*, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woyen together; a crate.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,  
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The sled, the tumbrel, *hurdles* and the flail,  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

HURDS. *n. f.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hurle*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store,  
O, let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,  
And then *hurl* down their indignation  
On thee. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,  
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak. R. III.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,  
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Num. xxxv. 20.*

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron. xii. 2.*

HURL. *n. f.* ink and wit,  
As madmen stones. *Ben. Johnson.*

His darling sons,  
*Hurl'd* headlong to partake with us, shall curse  
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton's Parad. Lof.*

She strikes the lute; but if it found,  
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*  
Sin, death, and ignorance o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,  
From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*,  
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryd. Juven.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,  
And *hurl* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.]

The glad merchant that does view  
His ship far come from watry wilderness,  
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,  
*Hurling* defiance toward the vault of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

*Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. *Knolles.*

HURLBAT. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HURLER. *n. f.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at *hurling*.

The *hurlers* must *hurl* man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HURLWIND. *n. f.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,  
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HURLY. *n. f.* [I have been told that this word owes its origin to two neighbouring families named *Hurly* and *Burly*, or *Howleigh* and *Burleigh*, which filled their part of the kingdom with contests and violence. If this account be rejected, the word must be derived from *hurl*, *hurly*, and *burly*, a ludicrous reduplication. *Hurlade*, French; *hurlubrus*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,  
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shakef. H. IV.*

Poor discontented,  
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news  
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*

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Me thinks,